

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

"TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORN THE BATTLE, AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND ORPHAN."—ADDRESS, LONDON.

"THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE OF THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, INCLUDING RIGHTS INCURRED BY PAYMENT OF PERSONS AND RIGHTS INCURRED BY SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS ON REVENUE, SHALL NOT BE QUALIFIED BY ANY OTHER LAW, STATUTE, OR BY THE UNITED STATES."

PAUL VAN DERVOORT,
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—IN ADVANCE, IN CASH, BY POST, BY MONEY ORDER, OR BY CHECK ON NEW YORK, WILL BE AT THE RISK OF THE SUBSCRIBER, AS ALSO ALL REMITTANCES TO NEW YORK.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
615 FIFTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 28, 1882.

The number of subscriptions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE received during the week ending yesterday, December 27th, was 2,184.

The number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending yesterday, December 27th, was as follows: Original, 387; increase, 77; re-issue, 36; restoration, 11; duplicate, 45; arrears, 4; accrued pensions, 25; total, 585.

WHAT made Christmas merry for THE TRIBUNE was the receipt on that day of 592 subscriptions, including a club of 66 from Comrade G. W. Tarkenton, of Middletown, Ind. And now, what shall constitute its New Year's gift?

A NEW YORK jury last week awarded \$4,000 damages for the breaking of a leg in a railroad accident. It was a lucky thing for the plaintiff that his leg was not broken in battle, else he would have been forced to content himself with a pension of \$8 per month, and submit to the humiliation of being caricatured by Pack as "the insatiable glutton."

NEW YEAR'S DAY is usually regarded as the most appropriate time for making good resolutions, and the rest of the year for keeping them. Here, however, are two good resolutions, which we think our ex-soldiers will have little difficulty in keeping: First, to obtain at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE; second, to obtain at least one new recruit for the Grand Army.

THE attention of all comrades of the Grand Army, and especially all Post and Department officers, is invited to the correspondence between the editor of THE TRIBUNE and Commander-in-Chief Paul Van Dervoort, published in this week's issue. The Assistant Adjutant-Generals of the several Departments will confer a favor by notifying THE TRIBUNE at once of the time and place at which their annual Encampments will be held.

ONE of our readers suggests that a penny subscription be taken up for the purpose of procuring a leather medal for Senator Beck. There is no necessity of this. If he succeeds in securing the publication of the list of pensioners the managers of the Louisville lottery will doubtless present him with a gold medal, and should he bring about the repeal of the internal-revenue taxes the Kentucky Whiskey Ring could certainly afford to present him with a similar testimonial. Senator Beck is in a fair way to earn his full share of public approbrium as it is, and needs no leather medal to distinguish him from patriotic statesmen.

THE public are beginning to comprehend the true inwardness of the movement to repeal the internal-revenue taxes, and they will yet enter a vigorous protest against it. The presence at Washington of a whiskey lobby, a tobacco lobby, and a patent medicine lobby, all working for reduction or repeal, shows pretty clearly who will be the real beneficiaries, and the attempt to force action on the ground that there is a great popular demand for the abolishment of the internal-revenue taxes has already come to grief. The influences that are now at work to secure this legislation are confessedly those of self-interest solely, and should Congress yield to them it will be guilty of breaking faith with the public. Take, for instance, the case of the whiskey distillers. The tax on spirits now in bond, it is estimated would amount, if collected, to fully \$70,000,000. If the bill now before Congress to extend the bonded period three years longer should become a law, the Government would lose the annual interest on this sum, amounting to \$4,200,000, with the possibility, in the event of the tax being taken off before the expiration of the bonded period, of losing the principal also—a sum nearly sufficient to meet the entire cost of the Equalization of Bounties bill. It seems incredible that any Senator or Representative should seriously advocate such a scheme

to rob the Government, but, nevertheless, this is almost certain to be one of the results of any meddling with our present internal-revenue system.

Happy New Year!

This is the last issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for 1882. Somewhere in its journey across the continent it will witness the death of the old year and the incoming of the new, but long ere it reaches its occidental readers its "Happy New Year" will have become a stale and threadbare greeting. But that must needs be so, since the close of the year finds THE TRIBUNE going to more than nine thousand post-offices, while its picket-lines extend without a break from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and such of our subscribers as do not receive THE TRIBUNE until a week or more after its publication must not think on that account that they have been forgotten by the editor in the general exchange of good wishes. He prays that this may prove a happy new year to them all, happier than any of its predecessors, and as happy as anyone could desire.

And what will make it happy? Not merely abundant harvests, nor prosperous trade, nor thriving industries, for plenty and happiness do not go always hand in hand. At this very moment, when the country is more prosperous than ever before, when it is at peace with the world and itself, and when the payment of the Government's bonded indebtedness and the re-establishment of the currency on a specie basis are no longer subjects of public anxiety, there are those who would have the Government repudiate its remaining obligations and deny to the soldier the justice which it rendered without question to the bondholder. It is the recognition of these obligations by Congress, despite of this opposition, that will make the new year a happy one to our readers.

But how can this be brought about? Now, as a year ago, that is the question which is uppermost in the minds of our ex-soldiers, and we make the same answer to-day that we did then: By unity of purpose and concentration of effort. Much has already been accomplished in that direction through the instrumentality of THE TRIBUNE. It has become a rallying point for our veterans and a medium for the expression of their opinions, so that our comrades in Maine are no longer ignorant of what is being done in California, nor those in Kansas unacquainted with what is going on in New York. The apathy and indifference which once characterized the attitude of so large a proportion of our soldier population have disappeared, and in their place has sprung up a spirit of confidence and determination that is in itself a source of power. The year has been distinguished everywhere, indeed, by an active revival of interest in the welfare of the soldier, as the marvelous growth of the Grand Army alone sufficiently shows, and THE TRIBUNE feels as if the first and perhaps the most difficult portion of its mission were already accomplished.

But all that it has so far achieved will be prevailed upon to make common cause with THE TRIBUNE in the approaching struggle for the recognition of their rights. They can no longer afford to divide their forces, or scatter their fire. We say to them, as we have said before, but with increased earnestness, that nothing is so essential to success as the maintenance of a great representative newspaper, whose opinions will be accepted as the reflex of their own, and whose appeals will have the weight of public demands. Behind THE TRIBUNE there should be an army of at least one hundred thousand subscribers, with all the organized power which such a support would afford, and we look to our ex-soldiers to give it that backing. Now is the time to go to work. It is a question simply of individual effort. There is not one of THE TRIBUNE's readers who could not, if he chose, induce at least one of his comrades to become a subscriber, and it seems to us that the object to be attained is worthy of the effort. Besides, there is no time to be lost. Whatever is done must be done before the meeting of the next Congress, for in all probability upon the action of that body will hang the future of all pension and bounty legislation.

Happy New Year, comrades! It depends upon you, after all, whether it shall be happy or not. Give THE TRIBUNE the necessary circulation—not less than one hundred thousand—and we will guarantee the rest.

Those Down-trodden Banks.

THE most persistent and urgent advocates of the repeal of the internal revenue taxes are the national banks. They are especially anxious to have the tax on deposits abolished, and they seek to win over public opinion to their cause by representing that the removal of the tax will enable people to borrow money more cheaply. We are really sorry for the national banks. There is certainly a very distressing case. The tax on deposits amounts to the appalling rate of one-sixteenth of one per cent. per annum, and it is notorious that even by making call loans on the New York stock exchange they can only get about twenty-five per cent. per annum for their money! A business which cannot afford to pay a tax of one-sixteenth of one per cent. on money, when it is drawing twenty-five per cent. interest on the same, must be in a very bad way indeed. The truth is, that this demand of the national banks to have their deposits exempted from taxation, is a piece of monumental impudence. The country banks are in the habit of sending their surplus deposits to their New York correspondents, who pay two per cent. interest thereon, and it is the custom of the New York banks to use the money thus obtained in making call loans in Wall street at rates ranging from six per cent. to even forty per cent. per annum,

in times of great stringency. As a matter of fact the tax on deposits is the merest trifle compared with the interest which these deposits earn for the banks. That it is so is further proved by the big dividends which the banks declare. In the case of the Chemical National Bank of New York—one of the leading depositories of that city—the actual capital has increased to something like \$3,000,000, while the nominal capital, on which only the bank pays taxes is but \$250,000. The par value of its stock is \$100 per share, but its market value is in the neighborhood of \$1,900. We are of the opinion that the banks can afford to pay these taxes awhile longer.

Equalize the Bounties.

It might be inferred from the statements of such newspapers as the New York Tribune, Sun, and Herald that the bill to equalize bounties involved the granting of a gratuity to our ex-soldiers, when the fact is that it simply provides for the payment of money unjustly withheld from them on a mere technicality of law. It confers no new right upon the soldier, and creates no new obligation on the part of the Government; its whole purpose is to carry out the spirit of the contract which Congress made with those who volunteered in defense of the Union, and who, after serving their country with unquestioned devotion, were excluded through no fault of their own from participation in the promised bounty. A single illustration will suffice to show what we mean:

Smith and Jones, citizens of the same town, in response to the call for more volunteers, enlist for three years in the same regiment. According to acts of Congress each is entitled at the date of his discharge, after the expiration of two years of actual service, to receive two hundred dollars bounty, which is eight and one-third dollars per month. At the end of twenty-three months—or just one month before the bounty falls due—Smith, having become disabled by disease contracted in the service, is pronounced unfit for duty and is honorably discharged. Jones serves one month longer, making twenty-four months, when he is also honorably discharged by reason of disability, and receives two hundred dollars bounty; but Smith, who has served within one month of the same period, and whose failure to complete the term is owing to causes entirely beyond his control, receives no bounty whatever!

Will any one say that such a discrimination is either just or equitable? Yet that is just the discrimination which the Government made between its soldiers, and for which the bill to equalize bounties is designed to make atonement.

That bill is based on the principle that every soldier to whom the Government of the United States offered a bounty as an inducement to volunteer, has a just claim upon the Government for an amount of bounty proportionate to the number of months that he actually did serve. When the Government called for volunteers it distinctly promised to furnish medical attendance for all who might become disabled in its service. It was one of the considerations of the contract that the Government was to take care of its sick and invalid soldiers. Yet, as a matter of fact, it made their disability a reason for their discharge, and coolly left them to their own resources. It was not because these men were unwilling that they failed to serve out the allotted term, but because the Government had no further use for them; indeed, it was the Government itself which broke the contract; and we assert that it was a mean and contemptible thing on its part to set up its own act as a bar to the payment of the bounties to which these brave though unfortunate men were entitled.

The sole purpose of the Equalization of Bounties bill is to right this wrong. It is based on the principle that the United States Government owes to every ex-soldier who enlisted in the service, and who holds an honorable discharge, eight and one-third dollars for every month that he was in its service, less only the amount of bounty which he actually received from it.

Again and again the equity of this proposition has been affirmed in one House or the other of Congress, and once only the veto of President Grant—a veto interposed not because of any doubt as to the righteousness of the measure itself, but because of the slender resources of the Treasury at the time—prevented its execution. But, as Senator Morton, Indiana's great War Governor, said of this measure in a memorable appeal for its passage:

"Justice to the soldier is not always deferred. It must and will triumph sometime. If it does not come this Congress it will come at some other Congress. It is a part of the year debt, as much so as the 20 bonds or the 100 bonds. It is founded on the same principle of justice. It is an obligation resting upon this Nation, and it takes \$20,000,000 or \$50,000,000 to make no difference. It is a debt this Nation honestly owes and ought to be paid. In other words, let the bounty be equalized; put all honorably discharged soldiers upon the same basis; pay them at the same rate. They are entitled to it. The justice of it no man can dispute, and that is all that this bill contemplates. I am for it. I vote for it with all my heart."

Years have elapsed since these eloquent words were spoken, but they still live in the hearts of our comrades, and THE TRIBUNE will not relax its efforts until the Equalization of Bounties bill has become a law.

A Paper for the Million.

IT OCCASIONALLY happens that a subscriber, as an excuse for not canvassing, alludes to the fact that there are no ex-soldiers residing in his vicinity, as much as to say that veterans alone would be likely to take any interest in THE TRIBUNE. To show that such is not the case it is only necessary to say that we receive by every mail subscriptions from persons who for various reasons—extreme youth, disability, old age, or other causes—took no part in the war, and that some of THE TRIBUNE's most zealous supporters belong to this class. They prefer THE TRIBUNE to other weekly

journals, because of the diversified character of its contents and the excellence of its general news features, and so far from being a drawback, its military articles have a special attraction for them. The truth is that THE TRIBUNE is calculated to interest everybody, our young folks as well as their elders, the ladies as well as their husbands, business and professional men as well as farmers, civilians as well as soldiers, and at the subscription price—only one dollar per year—it affords a vast amount of entertaining reading for a very little money. Our subscribers, therefore, will do well not to confine themselves to canvassing among ex-soldiers, but acquaint their neighbors generally with the merits of THE TRIBUNE and endeavor to secure their subscriptions. It is even more important that the outside public should be well informed on the subject of soldiers' rights than our veterans themselves, and there is no surer way of accomplishing that result than to enroll them among THE TRIBUNE's readers. We should never forget that a new generation has grown up since the war which of necessity must form its opinion of the rights of our ex-soldiers from what they see in the newspapers.

Truth Must Prevail.

Elsewhere in our columns, this week, will be found the full text of Commissioner Dudley's reply to the resolution of Senator Platt calling, among other things, for information as to past and prospective disbursements under the arrears act, and an estimate of the amount which the passage of the pending \$40 pension bill would add to the annual cost of pensions. We commend the statements embraced in this reply to the careful consideration not simply of our ex-soldiers, but of their defenders also, for they furnish a complete refutation of the slanders that have been circulated by the daily press as to the present and future expenditures of the Government on account of pensions.

Up to December 1st the total disbursements under the arrears act amounted to but \$97,891,506.98, and if all the cases now pending and entitled to its benefits—in all 202,919—were simultaneously placed on the roll, the aggregate cost would be but \$204,755,000, and the annual value of the pension roll would still be only \$50,000,000. Yet newspapers of such standing as the New York Herald, Sun, and Tribune, in their oracular way have repeatedly declared that the arrears act meant an annual expenditure of from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 for an indefinite period; and other journals, of still less responsibility, have even ventured to put the cost at \$1,000,000,000. Nor is this all. The authors of these absurd, yet mischievous falsehoods, leave out of consideration entirely the annual loss to the pension roll by reason of death or other causes, although in all pension, as in insurance, calculations the expectation of life at different ages—ascertainable at any time by reference to the underwriter's tables—is a most essential factor, and nothing is more certain than that from the possible maximum yearly value of \$50,000,000 the annual cost of pensions will decline in a rapidly increasing ratio.

It is to be expected that newspapers which affect to regard the whole pension system as a swindle, and are anxious to see it abolished, should resort to misrepresentations of the vilest sort, but we are at a loss to understand how a journal with any pretensions to respectability can afford to pursue such tactics, when the Commissioner's statements so directly give the lie to their assertions. No one denies that the expenditures of the Government on account of pensions have been and are still heavy, but they are trifling, compared with those on account of its other debts, as the following table shows:

Total public debt August 31, 1882,	\$1,756,431,571.41
Less cash in Treasury,	1,079,023,474.25
Total public debt July 1, 1882,	1,081,408,100.18
Paid to bondholders to July 1, 1882,	2,182,643,328.52
Paid to bondholders on account of interest on debt to July 1, 1882,	3,264,091,638.59
Total amount paid for pensions since the commencement of the war, 1861-65,	387,427,694.43
Excess of amount paid to bondholders on account of public debt and interest over amount paid on account of pensions,	5,476,623,944.67

In other words, the bondholder, who stipulated for his full pound of flesh, has received five dollars for every one paid to the soldier, who exacted no bond whatever from the Government.

It is to be expected, as we have said, that newspapers whose opposition to pensions springs from their natural hatred of the Union soldier, should descend to all sorts of abuse, and the more pains THE TRIBUNE is at to expose their misrepresentations, the more vindictive, we dare say, they will become. But that does not disturb us in the least.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again.

The eternal years of God are hers: While Error, wounded, writhes to pain, And dies among her worshippers.

Let the Grand Army Speak.

OUR ex-soldiers should not lose sight of the fact that the proposed reduction of the internal-revenue taxes is a blow aimed directly at their interests, since it will necessarily involve a corresponding reduction in the income of the Government out of which all pension and bounty obligations must be met. In fact, it will amount practically to a repudiation of all outstanding soldiers' claims, since it will avail nothing for Congress to increase the rate of pensions or equalize bounties, if there isn't money enough in the Treasury to meet the requirements of these measures. Our readers surely have not forgotten that it was on the ground that the Treasury was empty that President Grant vetoed the first Equalization of Bounties bill, and this demand for a reduction of taxes—a demand which does not come from the people, but from monopolists and self-seeking politicians—is made with a view to bringing about a similar state of things. It means another postponement of settlement day on the part of the Government, if not final and absolute repudiation. Such being the case,

it seems to us that our ex-soldiers should make a supreme effort to avert the danger, and we suggest, as a means to that end, that every one of the two thousand odd Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic protest to Congress against the proposed legislation. The danger is real and imminent, and nothing but prompt, united, and vigorous action on the part of our veterans will stay it.

Ladies' Auxiliaries.

The number of letters which we are daily receiving from the wives and daughters of our veterans, expressing a desire to share the labors of the Grand Army and participate, to some degree, in its benefits, prompts us to urge upon our comrades the importance of establishing auxiliary societies, whenever possible, in connection with individual Posts. These societies are calculated not only to supplement the work of the relief committees in an eminently practical way, but to elevate the Order in the estimation of the public at large, and on the ground of self-interest alone their organization ought to be encouraged. Aside from this, THE TRIBUNE is anxious to see them increase and multiply, because it believes that the loyal women of America, whose sacrifices during the war were scarcely less notable than those of our ex-soldiers themselves, deserve some special recognition at the hands of the Grand Army and should not be allowed to feel that their services are no longer of any value to the country. Such we believe, is also the opinion of Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoort, and, as an illustration of the simplicity which characterizes the organization and conduct of these societies, we publish below the Constitution of the Auxiliary of Forsyth Post, of Toledo, O., which was established nearly four years ago—March 11th, 1879—and has already accomplished, in a quiet and unobtrusive way, a vast amount of good:

ARTICLE I.
This society shall be called the Forsyth Post Ladies' Society of Toledo, Ohio.

ARTICLE II.
Its officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting, to serve one year, or until their successors are appointed.

ARTICLE III.
The object of this society shall be the perfection and furtherance of benevolent and patriotic work, especially as it relates to soldiers and soldiers' families.

ARTICLE IV.
This society shall be auxiliary to Forsyth Post, G. A. R., of which it shall at all times be in communication, and shall stand ready for conference and suggestion whenever called upon by the Post for such purposes.

ARTICLE V.
The society shall hold its monthly meetings at the G. A. R. rooms, on the second Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock, p. m., and its annual meeting on the second Tuesday of March.

ARTICLE VI.
Executive and Visiting Committees, each consisting of not less than five members, shall be elected at each annual meeting with such additions from time to time as may be deemed necessary for more efficient work.

ARTICLE VII.
Any lady may become a member of this society by a vote of two-thirds of those present, her name having been presented by a member at a previous meeting. Each member shall enroll her name in a book provided for that purpose, and subscribe to the Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.
Ten members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.
This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, a month's notice of the change contained being given.

It will be observed that membership is not restricted to the wives and daughters of soldiers, and that the organization bears a relation to the Post with which it is connected corresponding to that which the loyal women of the Sanitary Commission bore to our armies in the field during the war of the rebellion. There ought to be a ladies' auxiliary society attached to each Post, and THE TRIBUNE will take pleasure in doing what it can to bring that about.

A SUBSCRIBER at Huron, Dakota Territory, wants to know what effect the recent Democratic successes will have upon the prospects of soldiers who were in Southern prisons. That is not an easy question to answer. We are assured by those who ought to know that the newly elected Democratic Congress will be favorably disposed toward the claims of our ex-soldiers, and we sincerely hope that such may prove to be the case; but we are of the opinion that much will depend upon what action our comrades may see fit to take with a view to bringing their wishes to the attention of Congress. There were war Democrats as well as war Republicans in 1861, and we know that among the Representatives elected last month there are a very considerable number of the former, so that a party division on pension and bounty measures is scarcely probable in the Forty-eighth Congress; but should the income of the Government from internal revenue taxation be cut off by the present Congress, the chances for their passage would certainly be seriously impaired. For that reason our veterans should now direct their efforts to the defeat of any and all propositions looking to the repeal of the internal revenue taxes.

OUR thanks are due to Comrade T. D. McGillicuddy for a pamphlet describing the Memorial Chapel, erected in honor of fallen heroes of the late war, at Akron, Ohio. The pamphlet also contains a memoir of Colonel Lewis C. Buckley, for whom the Post at Akron is named, and other interesting historical Grand Army information.

THE Post and Camp, of Philadelphia, has been rechristened the Grand Army Scout and Soldier's Mail, and hereafter will be under the editorial management of Comrade J. M. Vanderschuer, Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania. The first number, with its new and elaborate head, presents a pleasing appearance, and the change will doubtless be very acceptable to its readers. Comrade Vanderschuer, although still a young man, is a veteran in Grand Army work, and for six successive years filled the arduous post of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department previous to his election this year to the office of Commander. During his seven years of service the membership of the Order in Pennsylvania has increased nearly sevenfold and the number of Posts fourfold—a record of which he may well be proud. He has THE TRIBUNE'S best wishes for success in the new enterprise to which he is now devoting his energies and talents.

SOME SIDE-SPLITTERS.

What the Funny Fellows are Saying in the Newspapers.

Harvard's compliments to Yale: "I don't know," replied Mountenour, cutting, with a polite smile, "but I know a man who has twins so much alike that the only way to tell them apart was to send one to Harvard and one to Yale. Then one came back a gentleman and one a Connecticut rough."—Harvard Herald.

A virgin forest: The London Times prints the following palpably imaginary story of "a certain Irish M. P.," who had been describing his travels in the far west of the "virgin forests" there. "What is a virgin forest?" asked an auditor. "Phwat is a virgin forest is it ye want to know? A virgin forest, sorr, is one place where the hand o' man has never set fut, boddy!"

Making haste slowly: A young couple, in whom parting in the west was a thing to engage a hack to drive them home from their Bois by the hour. The coachman took in the situation and drives home with fond, reluctant, amorous delay. When his fare settles the bill the lassiness of the tipsy, it was the day of the inauguration of the Governor. "Tell your mother, little man, to please come to the door a moment; I want to speak to her." Charlie went up stairs and appeared before his mother with the most awkward, stammered, "Mamma, there is some one at the door wants to see you." "Who is it, my son?" "I don't know, but I think it's God!"—Detroit Post and Tribune.

Conclusive evidence: An Austin man who made a prolonged trip through Mexico gives us some interesting details of his trip. He says that when he was in the City of Mexico he was shown through some of the old buildings, convents, and jails that were erected by the Spaniards. In the wall of one of these ancient buildings he noticed a small opening and he naturally inquired of his Mexican guide what it meant. He was told that it was one of the buildings in which the Spaniards used to put alive. "What was the use of that hole in the wall?" "Well, Señor, you see, as long as the prisoner lived his food was handed in to him on a plate and he handed the empty plate back, but when he died the plate back with the food on it untouched, then the Spaniards put the prisoner was dead already and didn't give him any more."—Texas Siftings.

A superior being, anyway: A tiny little fellow living in an Eastern city, but away out on the borders, where crosses did not come of processions, and who had never seen a soldier in full rig, was sent to the door by his mother, who heard the bell ring, as it was the day of the inauguration of the Governor. "Tell your mother, little man, to please come to the door a moment; I want to speak to her." Charlie went up stairs and appeared before his mother with the most awkward, stammered, "Mamma, there is some one at the door wants to see you." "Who is it, my son?" "I don't know, but I think it's God!"—Detroit Post and Tribune.

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FOR SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

A Little Something About What is Going On in the Religious World.

There are ninety-three Presbyterian churches in Philadelphia.

It is intended to light Canterbury Cathedral with the electric light.

During Mr. Moody's labors in Scotland over 10,000 people were converted.

The working people throughout Continental Europe are beginning to plead for deliverance from Sunday work.

The English reviews of the Old Testament have completed the second revision as far as the Book of Proverbs.

Ex-Governor Colquhoun, of Georgia, now Senator, is a staunch Methodist, and his wife is a Baptist as steadfast in her faith as her husband is in his.

A New York man has a finger-ring with the ten commandments engraved on it in such small characters that they can only be read with the aid of a microscope.

A little girl, as she was dying, placed \$421 in the hands of her pastor, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, to build a church for poor people. The result is the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, costing \$70,500, just dedicated free of debt.

The Old South Church of Boston has voted to continue the salary, \$4,000 a year, of Rev. Dr. Manning to his family until April 1, 1883, and after that to pay them \$1,000 a year for six years. The society also voted to erect a monument to the memory of Dr. Manning.

A preacher who was not well acquainted with the dictionary at placed the inflection on the wrong word, following the literal italic in I Kings, xiii, 27, and read: "And he spake unto his sons, saying, saddle me the ass, and they saddled him."

The Christian Advocate says that a quarterly journal is something which no denomination can afford to be without, as it is what the square-set and large-mouthed smoke-stack is to a steamer—a vent for the ecclesiastical fires within.

The Old South Church of Boston has voted to continue the salary, \$4,000 a year, of Rev. Dr. Manning to his family until April 1, 1883, and after that to pay them \$1,000 a year for six years. The society also voted to erect a monument to the memory of Dr. Manning.

A preacher who was not well acquainted with the dictionary at placed the inflection on the wrong word, following the literal italic in I Kings, xiii, 27, and read: "And he spake unto his sons, saying, saddle me the ass, and they saddled him."

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Statistics divide the English-speaking people of the earth as follows: Episcopalians, \$18,500,000; Methodists, 14,200,000; Roman Catholics, 13,500,000; Presbyterians, 12,250,000; Baptists, 8,000,000; Congregationalists, 6,000,000; Unitarians, 1,000,000; minor sects, 1,500,000; no religious profession, 8,000,000.

A pastor of one of the Congregational churches in Massachusetts has distributed among the members of his congregation cards on which are printed the names of the different places of church work for the year, and an invitation to each member to write his or her name opposite the particular work in which they are willing to engage. By this means the members are able to choose their own field of labor.

"Be sure an unfiled 'tigion," says the Rev. Plato Johnson, "is always bound to look for a man's pocket." But it is a curious place to look for 'tigion, but of course there isn't any there. De man dat can put his hands on his 'tigion wen he put his hands on his pocketbook ain't got none. Wen a man talks bout 'bout his 'tigion, dat is only pretence; but when he shucks out de hard cash he ain't foolin'—he means business."

THE MAGAZINES.

St. Nicholas for January is out just in time for the holidays and it is quite as much of a holiday number as the December issue. As usual the illustrations are the chief attraction, but the stories, sketches, and poems are without exception clever and entertaining. One of the most striking contributions is an illustrated article on the famous military pictures of Elizabeth Butler, the English artist.

Lippincott's for January contains an admirable variety of interesting reading, albeit it is not very rich in illustration. It opens with an illustrated article on Colorado Springs, and among the other contributions are "A Cruise Among the Windward Islands," "John Brown at Dutch Henry's Crossing," "A Day in Tokyo," "Church Music," the opening chapters of a new serial entitled "The Jewel in the Lotus," and a number of remarkably entertaining novelettes.

A recent visitor to the Dismal Swamp in Virginia found it much reduced in extent compared to what it was twenty years ago. It now contains some of the best farming land in the State. A railroad runs across it, and it is on its way to final extinction. The drainage of Lake Drummond, a central body of water